

LATE NEWS

FROM HERE—THERE
AND EVERYWHERE

SOLON'S FATHER DIES

Chicago, Nov. 28.—The body of Henry C. Dworshak, Sr., 80-year-old father of the Idaho Republican senator, will be taken to Duluth, Minn., for burial after funeral services here tomorrow.

Dworshak died of a heart ailment Wednesday. He had been hospitalized for about 10 days.

Dworshak was a former mechanical superintendent on newspapers at Duluth and at Superior, Wis. He was born at Appleton, Wis.

REPORTER DIES

Anderson, Ind.—William H. Dennison, an Anderson newspaper reporter for 61 years, died today in a hospital here.

Dennison became a reporter on the Anderson Herald in 1882 and four years later moved over to the Anderson Bulletin, where he worked until he retired in 1943. He was a courthouse reporter during most of his newspaper career.

WINCHELL'S DAUGHTER MISSING

New York—Police broadcast a 14-state alarm today for Walda E. Winchell, 20, daughter of Newspaper Columnist Walter Winchell.

Her mother, Mrs. June Winchell, reported last night that her daughter was ill and had been missing from her suite at the Gotham Hotel since Wednesday.

Miss Winchell disappeared once previously, turning up later married to an Army sergeant. The marriage subsequently was annulled and she resumed her maiden name.

WAR HERO KILLED

Paris—Gen. Jacques Leclerc, 44, French hero of World War II, was killed today when his plane crashed in flames near Oran in North Africa, the air ministry announced today.

NAMED TO I. U. POST

Bloomington, Ind.—Indiana University officials today announced the appointment of Jack N. Ray, a 1941 Alumnus of the School of Business at I. U., as director of personnel at the university.

Ray succeeds Paul A. Hartley, who recently resigned to take a similar post with the professional schools of the University of Illinois at Chicago.

Ray has been employed as supervisor of placement at the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill. He served as an anti-aircraft officer in Europe during the war.

GANGSTERS PAROLED

Washington—The House was told today that four Capone gangsters from Chicago were paroled from federal prison after the intercession of a St. Louis attorney who represented himself as President Truman's "friend and one-time regional campaign manager."

Chairman Clare E. Hoffman, R., Mich., of the House executive expenditures committee said in a speech that Paul Dillon, so represented himself to officers of the federal prison bureau and the federal parole board.

The four gangsters involved were Paul Ricca, Louis Campagna, Philip O'Andrea and Charles Gioe. They were sentenced in April, 1944, to 10 years in prison on charges of conspiracy to interfere with interstate commerce by coercion, threats and violence.

FOUND NOT GUILTY

Shelbyville, Ind.—Raymond Joergers was found not guilty today of the night club slaying of Dale Richardson, 38, Burney, in Greensburg, Aug. 16.

Joergers, a 34-year-old Decatur farmer, was accused of killing Richardson with a "Judo" hold he learned during war service.

The trial lasted almost two weeks and the jury of one woman and 11 men was charged by Judge Harold G. Barger this morning, after a Thanksgiving Day recess.

Four prosecuting attorneys and three defense attorneys took part in the trial.

ALL-AMERICAN TEAM

St. Louis—Notre Dame topped the All-American team named today by the Quarterback, national football weekly.

Johnny Lujack, sharpshooting quarterback, George Connor, Irish captain and tackle, and Bill Fischer, guard, shared places on the first team with players from eight other schools.

The 232 football experts who were polled in the Quarterback's voting found little difficulty selecting 22 strong candidates, but from there on down it was every man for himself.

THE POST-DEMOCRAT

The Only Democratic Paper In Delaware County Carrying the Union Label

MUNCIE, INDIANA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1947.

PRICE 5 CENTS

Mayor-Elect Holloway Makes An Appointment

Homer J. Kitchen is Third Member of Board To Be Named—New Appointee is From South Side of Muncie Giving That Area Full Representation On Board — He Is Familiar With Needs of Police and Fire Departments — New Board Member Is Grateful for Confidence Placed in Him.

Completion of the personnel for the next board of Public Works and Safety of Muncie was announced today by mayor-elect Lester E. Holloway. The third member of that board to be appointed is Homer J. Kitchen, former city fireman, whose life-long residence has been in Avondale in the extreme southwest part of Muncie. Mr. Kitchen is a Democrat and will succeed John Dodd, local attorney, who has held that appointment since its creation in 1943.

The board of public works and safety of Muncie consists of the city controller, city engineer, and a third member appointed by the mayor. Last week it was announced by the new administration that W. C. Connolly, Jr., will serve as city controller and Ward M. Harlan will be the new city engineer. These two department heads will make up the official board along with Kitchen as the third member.

Much the same as with other city appointments the selection of Homer Kitchen was made among a fine group of applicants for that position. The mayor-elect whose interest is city-wide strongly favored representation on that board from the south side of Muncie inasmuch as two of the appointments are residents of the north section of the city. Although the appointee is a temporary resident at 606 West Main St., he has been widely known among the citizens of the south side having lived for forty years at 1009 West 14th St.

In announcing the appointment of Homer Kitchen, mayor-elect Holloway stated, "I have known Mr. Kitchen for seventeen years since I served this city as controller and he was a member of the fire department. He was a good fireman, a loyal and good friend to me, conscientious, and worthy of every consideration. I particularly wanted the south side citizens of Muncie well represented on this board and Homer has a great many faithful friends among those residents as well as throughout the entire city."

The board of public works and safety are responsible for both the police and fire departments, the street department, and the general business of the city. As a member of the fire department for eighteen years, Mr. Kitchen is familiar with the needs and improvements of that important agency for city service which is also much the same with other departments and the general welfare of Muncie people.

The new board member expressed his gratefulness to the mayor-elect for the confidence placed in him and was happy to (Continued On Page Three)

Voters Unsatisfied Says GOP Editor

When political odors in a state get so rank that even stand-pat editors of the party in power speak openly in protest, it is indeed mild to say that "something smells."

A commenting upon elections in Indiana cities, a majority of which chose Democrats for mayors, the Washington Herald, prominent Republican paper in the southern part of the state, had this to say:

"Since Republicans suffered most of the reverses, it would indicate that the voters are not satisfied with the present Republican leadership in the state. State convention fiascos, beer and politics, cigarette tax, state police scandals, public defender scandals, a legislature piddling with such trifling matters as a capitol law. It is time for the Republican party in Indiana to sit down and analyze itself at all levels."

Over at North Manchester, the News-Journal, another Republican paper, warned:

"Republicans of Indiana will do well to take the Democratic victories in the larger cities of the state as a warning of other defeats to come unless more attention is paid to the wishes of the people of the state and less attention to the ambitions of the machine politicians." — Pulaski County Democrat.

HOOSIER SOLONS DISAPPOINTING

GOP Tactics Will Follow Same Pattern Set By 80th Congress

Indiana citizens who were expecting more from their Republican delegation in the special session of Congress than they had in the not-to-be-forgotten Eightieth session, evidently are doomed to disappointment.

From the outset, it has been plain that the GOP tactics will follow the same old pattern. Although they are in control of Congress, Republicans, obviously lacking leadership, are resorting to their floundering practice — criticism of recommended solutions to the nation's problems without uttering one word that could lead to a constructive program.

Immediately following President Truman's message to the special session, in which he set out a definite plan for national stability and a program for halting Republican-induced runaway inflation, Representative Halleck and Senator Capehart spearheaded an attack along the usual G. O. Party line.

In biting comment, they were eager to shout that the President is wrong. His recommendations are unworkable and his program is not a proper one for the guidance of the nation through a critical period.

Their criticism, according to the American way of thinking, is (Continued On Page Three)

High School Boys To Attend Meet

Boys of high school age from the YMCA will represent Muncie at the Indiana Older Boys conference to be held in Indianapolis Dec. 5 and 6. H. A. Pettijohn, general secretary, said today. The conference, sponsored by the Indiana State YMCA office, is held annually to discuss problems that confront youth.

Dr. Evelyn Millis Duvall, of Chicago university and Dr. A. C. Brooks, pastor of the Third Christian church in Indianapolis, will be the principal speakers at the meeting. Dr. Duvall, who is also executive secretary of the National Council on Family Relations, will speak on "My Home—Today and Tomorrow."

The Rev. Ralph O'Dell, pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian church in Indianapolis; James Farmer, principal of the Richmond Indiana high school and C. Oliver Holmes, an Indianapolis business man, will conduct panels on: "My Church and I," "My High School and I" and "My Home and I." High school boys from various parts of the state will compose the panels to discuss the general theme of the conference, "My World and I." This will be divided into sections dealing with the home, the church, the school and the government.

Dr. Duvall has degrees from five colleges and has majored in home economics, biology, the social sciences and education. She is a teacher, counsellor and lecturer.

Due to the housing problem only upper classmen, boys over sixteen years of age and officers of Junior Hi-Y, Torch and Freshman clubs will be permitted to attend the conference this year, Mr. Pettijohn said. In former years any member of a Hi-Y club could attend the meeting.

HUMANITY IS NOT FIRST NOW

Politics Seems To Be Supplanting Humanitarianism Of The U. S.

There was a time when the people of U. S. A. were known as the world's greatest humanitarians. Whenever any misfortune or calamity befell any people anywhere in the world, the American people were willing and ready to dig down into their pockets and help the victims. For instance it will be remembered that when the great earthquake hit Tokyo, Japan in the early twenties we sent them millions of dollars of relief. This was done purely out of our humanitarian spirit without thought of political propaganda.

During World War we established UNRRA as an organization through which to administer our humanitarian generosity to the needy peoples of the world irrespective of politics. Shortly after the end of the war, some of the brass hats and international politicians began to ignore the humanitarianism of UNRRA and to use it for political purposes. Ex-Governor Lehman and the late Mr. La Guardia fought hard to keep UNRRA on the humanitarian basis, but lost the fight and UNRRA was made into a political football and finally kicked to death.

From the death of UNRRA American aid to foreign countries apparently has been wholly for political purposes without any thought of humanitarianism. Americans no longer help needy peoples on the basis of their needs, but on the basis of the way they will agree to vote in a coming election. If they vote as we want them to we feed them otherwise we let them starve. That may be good politics or good business, but it certainly excludes the spirit of (Continued On Page One)

CITY COUNCIL IN FINAL MEET

Present Council Plans Last Session On Monday Evening

The final regular meeting of the present city council will be held Monday night with several important items of public interest facing them. The proposed increase for city bus fares as approved by the board of public works and safety has been scheduled for action at this meeting by the council. The cash single fares would be doubled from a nickel to ten cents and it is also recommended that token fares be increased to 8 for fifty cents.

A new zoning ordinance drafted by Lawrence K. Sheridan of Indianapolis and approved by the local city planning commission is expected to receive attention also. In addition, President John Allen of the council, called for a report at the last meeting to be given at the December session on the ordinance proposed several months ago which would provide for the stopping of the manufacture and possession of tip-books and baseball pool tickets in Muncie.

The latter ordinance was proposed by the local Ministerial Association but has been delayed for action due to a question involved whether or not a city council has a legal right to pass such city legislation. The proposal followed consistent demands by that association to eliminate the sale of "tip-books" and gambling in Muncie. A recent campaign against such operations has resulted in the arrests of more than fifty persons charged with illegal practices.

The regular meeting next Monday will complete five years of service as city councilmen by a majority of that body and will be the last session, unless a special meeting is called during December, for six of the nine members. Councilmen O'Neill and Ralston, Democrats, were re-elected this fall and Robert Weeks, Republican, was returned to the next council also. Arthur Ballinger, Jr., will succeed Kenneth Rutledge from the Fourth District and is a second Republican on (Continued On Page Three)

TRUMAN'S PLAN GIVEN CONGRESS

Gloomy Picture Of Domestic And Foreign Conditions Is Painted

C. L. ARRINGTON.

On Monday, November 17 Congress, at the call of the President, reconvened its first session in an effort to cope with the urgent problems both at home and abroad. The first important business of the reconvened Congress was to hear a message from the President outlining the things which he expected to have done by the special called Congress.

The President's message presented a very gloomy picture of both the domestic and foreign conditions. He said "The future of the free nations of the world hangs in the balance. The future of our own economy is in jeopardy." Having informed Congress of the threat to freedom and prosperity he warned that "The action which you take will be written large in the history of this nation and of the world."

"Austria, France and Italy have nearly exhausted their financial resources. They must be helped if their peoples are to survive the coming winter, and if their political and economic systems are not to be disintegrated." The President blamed "bad weather" for much of the suffering in Europe, and said, "Their peoples are in a dangerously weakened condition." They must have additional medical supplies and facilities.

He asked Congress to appropriate a top-gap plan of \$42,000,000 for Austria, \$227,000,000 for Italy and \$328,000,000 for France. He said that amount would be needed "to buy food, fuel and other essential goods during the next four and one-half months."

He went on to imply that without this aid the nations of western Europe might collapse and create general chaos which would push Europe beyond recovery. "If the western European nations should collapse this winter, as a result of our failure to bridge the gap between their resources and their needs, there would be no chance for them—or for us—to look forward to the economic recovery."

The President assured Congress that this was the minimum requirements of tide Europe over the winter months, and promised that at a later date he would present "long-range European recovery program." It is hinted that the long-range program would call for some \$300,000,000 during the next four years. The President indicated that we are able to meet this demand and still maintain our standard of living at home.

"It is a tribute to the strength of our democracy that we are able to make so great a contribution to the freedom and welfare of other nations and other peoples. This nation is strong both in material resources and in the spirit of its people. Our economic strength, born of our system of free institutions, has contributed to raising the standards of living the world over. Our normal strength, resulting from our faith in human rights, is the inspiration of free men everywhere."

The prompt provision by the Congress for interim aid will be convincing proof to all nations or our sincere determination to support the freedom-loving countries of Western Europe in their endeavors to remain free and to become fully self supporting and free from the economic straits of the past. If that action is followed by the enactment of long-range European recovery program, this Congress will have written a noble page in world annals," said the President.

The President seemed to be aware of the influence which a heavy foreign aid program might have on our domestic economy, and called Congress' attention to the fact that we are already threatened by an inflation spiral, which if allowed to continue might well wreck our whole system and throw the whole world into chaos. "Today, inflation stands as an ominous threat to the prosperity we have achieved. We can no longer treat inflation—with spiraling prices and living costs—as some vague condition we may encounter in the future. We already have an alarming degree of inflation. And even more alarming, it is getting worse. . . . The cost of living is still climbing. In the past four months it has risen at a rate of 16 per cent a year. . . . The harsh effects of price inflation are clear. They are felt by wage earners, farmers and business men. Wage earners are finding that bigger pay checks this year buy less than smaller pay checks bought last year."

"We cannot allow the strength of this nation to be wasted and our people's confidence in our free institutions to be shaken by (Continued On Page Three)

Congressman Madden Is A Friend Of The Liberals

TRUMAN BOLDLY FACES ISSUES

President Proposes Remedy For Ills Of The World

President Truman met an urgent crisis this week and emerged as the non-partisan leader of a program to win peace abroad and economic security at home.

Scorning partisan politics he boldly faced the special session of the Republican Congress and outlined the steps necessary for preventing the collapse of the freedom loving nations of Europe.

With no thought of his own political future, he pointed out the program necessary to preserve our own domestic economy from runaway inflation.

Hostile politicians attacked him bitterly. Placing party expediency ahead of the Nation's welfare, many Republican leaders were outspoken in their opposition. Their words, confused and contradictory, betrayed the barrenness of their philosophy.

President Truman, in refusing to drag the most important decisions affecting the fate of the nation and the world through the arena of partisan politics, placed his own fortunes in the hands of the people of the United States. In speaking to the Congress, President Truman used plain, simple language. He spoke directly to the point.

Bluntly he warned of the dangers. He traced the development of the emergency.

Then he proposed his remedy. It is strong medicine. It is the kind of medicine the people of the United States want. They designed to solve the problems designed to solve the problems of the Atomic Age—leadership to give hope toward establishing (Continued On Page Three)

CRIME WAVE HIGH IN STATE

Law Enforcement Is Not Being Properly Carried Out In Indiana

Inability of local and state Republican administrations to properly carry out law enforcement in Indiana is beginning to overshadow other administrative blunders that have made the G. O. regime one of the most widely criticized by Hoosier citizenry in several decades.

Since becoming Governor in 1945 — and as Governor, responsible for operation of the Indiana State Police department — Ralph Gates has been plagued by a seemingly never-ending series of scandals, evidences of lax enforcement, charges of a lack of cooperation with local authorities and a general lowering of morale among men of the department, once conceded to be at the top, or near the top, of state police departments of the entire nation.

There have been charges of attempts of certain persons within the auto license division to "fix it" for gambling interests. There were nasty statements made, about the time the state legislature was in session in 1947, that there had been irregularities in disposal of State Police autos; said to have been sold at ridiculously low prices to dealers in an inflated used car market.

Those charges, coupled with the scandal in which a public defender admitted "shaking down" a prisoner in a state penal institution and more recently with an admitted and complete breakdown of Republican law enforcement in Indianapolis and Marion county, where violent death and criminal assault have become the ordinary rather than the unusual, have placed a stigma on state and local law enforcement that has brought a wave of protest from every corner of the state.

Already irate because of the reckless spending of the costliest state administration in Indiana's history; because of a nuisance tax on cigarettes; because of a general assembly that, like the Eightieth Congress, left no doubt that it was special-interest controlled, Indiana voters are now biding their time until the primary and general elections of next year.

Then, Indiana Republican leaders will receive the answer to their oft-repeated question of 1946—"Had Enough?"

Indiana Democratic Leader Pulls No Punches When He Places Blame for High Cost of Living On Republicans and Reactionary Democrats — Scores Foes of OPA Who Worked for Its Elimination—Recent Speech Is Inserted Into Congressional Record.

With Representative Louis Ludlow (Dem., Ind.) being unable to attend much of the first session of the 80th Congress, Representative Ray J. Madden (Dem. from 1st Dist. of Ind.) has been fighting alone for the liberal Hoosiers. Many times in the past the liberals of Indiana have had reason to be proud of the sane and liberal policies which their champion has advocated, even in the face of strong opposition.

Madden's actions during the first day of the special called Congress indicates that he is still in there pitching for the liberal and Democratic ideals for which he has always fought so nobly. On Saturday before Congress convened Madden delivered an address before the Indiana-Ohio regional convention of the organization, Americans for Democratic Action, at Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio. On the opening day of Congress he had the speech inserted into the Congressional Record. A portion of the speech had to do with the present high cost of living, and Representative Madden pulled no punches in placing the blame for the situation on the Republicans and reactionary Democrats who had worked to have OPA eliminated too soon.

The portion of the speech that has to do with the high cost of living follows: "Millions of Americans are more interested in an immediate lowering of the high cost of living than any other problem. The responsibility for the present high prices can be directly placed on the doorstep of World War II."

Since Pearl Harbor our Nation's leaders have had the responsibility of controlling our economy through emergency regulations, until we can again attain a normal peacetime production. When the Japs made their malicious attack in 1941 our President and Congress immediately inaugurated artificial controls in order to carry us through the hazardous wartime period. These emergency regulations kept down the cost of living to a remarkable degree for over five years, in spite of inflationary pressures from selfish interests and politicians. It is estimated that price controls during that period saved the American consumer over \$8,000,000,000.

Immediately after V-J Day, lobbyists and profiteering groups converged on Washington to pressure Congress and spread propaganda throughout the country that price controls must not be extended. We have discovered, to our sorrow, that the termination of the shooting war did not restore our economy to peacetime operation. It is the duty of the American people to devote sound thinking to our economic danger and not blindly follow self-seeking interests for the solution to their problems. Had the people throughout the country realized this a year ago last June they would not have allowed the Congress to sabotage price control and launch us into this maelstrom of inflationary high prices. Artificial controls kept the cost of living down successfully during the war, and they should have been continued until we recovered from the war upheaval.

Today we hear and read statements from radio commentators and some newspapers blasting forth false propaganda on who is responsible for high prices. The consuming public is more concerned with legislative remedies which will bring the cost of living back to normal. The American people will recollect the full-page advertisements which were placed in the newspapers throughout the country 18 months ago, urging Congress to "eliminate price controls, all price controls, including those on food, and production on all the things we need will step up fast. Prices will quickly adjust themselves to reasonable levels." If you have forgotten those advertisements of 18 months ago, and the people responsible for them, go to your local newspaper and ask to see their files.

President Truman has on several occasions asked this Eightieth Congress to take constructive steps against inflation and to curtail monopolistic profits, but without result. It is my earnest hope that when the leadership and members of this Eightieth Congress return to Washington for the special session next Monday they will realize that the rising cost of living threatens our whole economy and the peace of the world.

Congressional Members should visit homes in industrial and metropolitan areas where the heads of some families are trying to feed from 5 to 10 people on 80-cent butter, dollar pork chops, 80-cent eggs, 20-cent milk, 14-cent bread, and other necessities relatively high. I hope our legislators will be convinced that veterans, who are selling their war bonds to buy the above necessities, cannot go on doing this forever.

It is astounding to learn that many industries right now in the middle of great prosperity are hedging against over-production and curtailing output. Too many manufacturers think prosperity rests on a planned scarcity as a means of sustaining prices rather than on expanded demand caused by cutting prices. Can it be that certain monopolies are desirous of feathering their own nest so that they can rest comfortable in a depression that will be sure to come if this "boom and bust" economy is not curtailed?

The farmers of the Midwest should be particularly aroused over a repetition of their experience after World War I. They can easily detect the same legislative tendency that gave them the lean, poverty-stricken years during the 1920's and led them into the dark depression of the early 1930's. It was the crippling of the consuming purchasing power of that period that brought 12-cent corn and 30-cent wheat with its accompanying foreclosures (Continued On Page Three)

Phillips Brothers Featured In Story

The Phillips Brothers of Muncie are introduced to farm people throughout the Nation in an article in the December issue of Country Gentleman.

Carried in the magazine's Dairy section, the article deals with their highly-successful pasturage program. An excerpt from the article follows:

"Phillips Brothers, of Muncie, depend largely on a mixture of grasses and legumes to carry their 25 head of Brown Swiss through the summer. Seventy-five per cent of the year's total milk production was obtained from pasture. Beginning in April and continuing through June, 18 acres of mixed alfalfa, red clover, ladino clover and timothy with eight acres of permanent pasture carried the herd. Then a 10 acre field of Sudan grass maintained a high level of production during the hot dry months. August, the month when so many herds drop in production, was the month this herd made the most milk of any time during the year. When the herd was removed from the Sudan grass, it was returned to the mixture of clover and grass. Ladino clover was credited with much of the showing made by this herd. Grain on pasture produced twice as much—5.4 pounds for each pound of grain—as an equal amount returned when the cows were not on pasture. The cows frequently refused to eat grain while grazing the ladino clover. Milk produced per acre was 3816 pounds during a 243-day pasture period."

THE POST-DEMOCRAT

A Democratic weekly newspaper representing the Democrats of Muncie, Delaware County and the 10th Congressional District. The only Democratic Newspaper in Delaware County.

Entered as second class matter January 15, 1921, at the Post Office at Muncie, Indiana, under Act of March 3, 1879.

PRICE 5 CENTS—\$1.50 A YEAR

MRS. GEO. R. DALE, Publisher
916 West Main Street

Muncie, Indiana, Friday, November 28, 1947.

Marshall's Aims at London

Secretary Marshall will carry with him to London the confidence of the country and the ardent hope of the people that this Conference of Foreign Ministers, which is already being discounted in some quarters, may nevertheless mark further progress toward peace.

In his Chicago address, Mr. Marshall displayed the calm dignity, fair-mindedness and sturdy resolution which account for the remarkable confidence the people feel in his handling of foreign policy.

He was completely persuasive on the need for interim aid to Europe, as well as the need for the long-range recovery program. He made it clear that his own motives, like those of the great majority of his countrymen, are unimpeachable.

His aim and theirs is a peaceful and economically revived Europe; a Europe in which diverse and independent peoples live their own lives, make their own social and economic decisions without outside dictation from anybody; a Europe which can again take its place as a principal contributor to the peace and prosperity of an integrated world.

A British Atomic Proposal

How can the United Nations deadlock on atomic energy be broken? N. F. Mott, chairman of the British Atomic Scientists' association, has made a proposal to that end which, even though it goes against prevailing American opinion, deserves thoughtful study. Professor Mott's plan is published in the current issue of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists.

It is unlikely, according to the British scientist, that Russia and the United States, in the present atmosphere of mutual suspicion, can agree on establishment of an international agency to take over ownership and operation of atomic energy plants.

Russia regards the proposed agency as certain to be dominated by countries friendly to the United States. As Mr. Gromyko has said, it would have a majority "on whose benevolent attitude towards the Soviet Union the Soviet people cannot count."

Professor Mott points out the American attitude toward the international agency would probably be the same if it were to be composed predominantly of states which have devoted consistently to the U. S. S. R.

The main objects of the Lilienthal plan were to prevent an atomic armaments race and to prevent a surprise attack with atomic weapons. Professor Mott suggests that these aims might be achieved if scientists from both Western and Eastern powers were permitted to take part in atomic research in various countries, including America and Russia, and were given access to mines and plants sufficient to insure that no unreasonable stockpiles of atomic materials were being built up.

"In this way," he writes, "America, and for that matter Russia, could have access to information that would show them that no preparations for sudden attack were being made. The resulting lessening of suspicion could be very great. In fact, the degree of security obtained would not be much less than under a full-fledged Lilienthal plan."

Objections to this proposal are immediately apparent. One is that Russia with its pathological fear of espionage, would be unlikely to permit inspection of the sort necessary to guarantee full information on the extent of its atomic development. Another is that American experts have made a strongly persuasive case against the efficacy of inspection alone as a guarantee of security.

Yet no one can argue that true security is served by the existing situation. Whatever one may think of Prof. Mott's plan, the quest for some way out of the atomic deadlock must go on.—Chicago Sun.

The Bradley Appointment

The appointment of Gen. Omar N. Bradley as Army Chief of Staff is an excellent one. It is hard to see how President Truman could have done better.

The public has the utmost confidence in him and so do the ex-soldiers who fought in Europe under his command. Bradley is competent, experienced, conscientious and a great American.

The only regrettable thing about his appointment is that the Veterans' Administration has lost a top-rate administrator. When Gen. Bradley took over as head of the VA, no soldier ever tackled a harder job. Everyone admits that he has been a success in that role. We know nothing of the ability of Gen. Carl R. Gray, who will succeed Gen. Bradley, but we wish him luck in a difficult assignment.

A nation is fortunate which can boast of three Chiefs of Staff in a row of the character and caliber of George C. Marshall, Dwight D. Eisenhower and Omar Bradley. Gen. Marshall is now serving with distinction as Secretary of State and Gen. Eisenhower will become president of Columbia University early next year and many people think he may be the next President of the United States. The usefulness of all of

these men to their country in a time of crisis will long be remembered—with gratitude.

At the conclusion of World War II the United States Government let its military establishment decline at a rapid rate. It will now be the task of Gen. Bradley as Chief of Staff to help rebuild it. The Army must not be allowed to decay or to lapse into somnolence. The United States cannot fulfill its commitments without an adequate police arm.

Russia respects power and does not regard weakness as a virtue.

The Army cannot afford to permit its laboratory experiments to lag behind those of other nations, for it we are ever called upon to defend ourselves, we cannot do it with obsolete weapons.

Under Bradley the Army will never be an implement of aggression, but will be indoctrinated with the highest American ideals. He will follow the same path of devotion to country and to duty that has characterized his two illustrious predecessors, Marshall and Eisenhower.—Journal Gazette.

Experts See No Immediate War

Newsweek magazine, in an attempt to get a cross-section of informed opinion on the situation which exists between the United States and Russia, has polled 16 recognized experts on foreign relations.

An overwhelming majority of the experts believe, the magazine says, that the chances for peace are 50-50 or better.

None thinks that war is inevitable, but two see only a "slight chance" of war being averted. None thinks that the critical period in the relations between the two powers will be reached within the next year.

One of the questions asked was: "In the light of current trends, when would you say is the period of greatest danger of war breaking out between the two countries?"

Six answered by saying "In one to five years," and 10 said "More than five years."

One added this comment: "Soviets in my opinion couldn't fight in less (than five years) even if they wanted to—unless in self-defense, and I don't think we'll attack them."

Not one of the 16 polled thought that a relaxation of the present U. S. policy of attempting to contain communism would improve relations between the two countries.

One of the comments which Newsweek thought significant enough to publish in full said:

"I believe future Soviet-American relations will be determined in large measure by the success or failure of the Marshall plan. If Western European countries are revived economically, with their democratic parliamentarism and freedom intact, the U. S. S. R. would be compelled gradually to practice greater and wider co-operation with the West. Internal needs of Eastern satellite countries would intensify this trend. Successful Marshall-plan restoration could impose marked changes in Soviet policies within three or four years . . . and much more tolerable East-West equilibrium might be established by 1952 or '53."

It is dangerous defeatism to conclude that war with the Soviet Union is inevitable, but few will dispute the statement that never in its history has American diplomacy faced such an acid test as it will face in the next few years.—Journal Gazette.

Austin Retains Faith in U. N.

Warren R. Austin, chief American delegate to the United Nations, continues to maintain a staunch faith in that organization.

Last week in an interview concerning the work of the General Assembly session, Delegate Austin said:

"This has been the most significant meeting since the organization of the United Nations."

"All of us regret the dissensions that have been revealed, but concealment of them when they exist accomplishes nothing."

"On the other hand, disclosure has been encouraging because in the face of many difficulties, the overwhelming majority of the member nations have demonstrated their determination to seek collective solutions for international problems."

He then went on to summarize several achievements of the Assembly.

This question was put to him:

"Do you think the present opposition between communism and capitalism poses insurmountable obstacles to mutually beneficial co-operation between the Soviet Union and Western nations?"

His reply was:

"The crucial issue is not the kind of economic system which prevails in member nations but rather the observance of certain standards of conduct and of ethics in international relations."

"All of us regret the dissensions that have been revealed, but concealment of them when they exist accomplishes nothing."

"On the other hand, disclosure has been encouraging because in the face of many difficulties, the overwhelming majority of the member nations have demonstrated their determination to seek collective solutions for international problems."

He then went on to summarize several achievements of the Assembly.

This question was put to him:

"Do you think the present opposition between communism and capitalism poses insurmountable obstacles to mutually beneficial co-operation between the Soviet Union and Western nations?"

His reply was:

"The crucial issue is not the kind of economic system which prevails in member nations but rather the observance of certain standards of conduct and of ethics in international relations."

"The United Nations provides the means

of establishing those standards, and of considering measures for compliance with and extension of them."

"Given fidelity to the principles of the Charter and a recognition that it is the center for harmonizing the actions of nations, mutually beneficial co-operation between all nations and all economic systems can be achieved."

"This belief is a foundation stone of the Charter."

There has been so much conflict at the U. N. that it is hard for the layman to see that a modest amount of good is being accomplished there. Bad news seems to travel faster and farther than good. Yet Delegate Austin who has been at the center of activities seems less discouraged than the average citizen.

If the United Nations does weather the storm and gain in prestige through the years, much of the credit will be due to the infinite patience and robust faith of Warren R. Austin of Vermont. When others have lost their heads, he has retained his. His speeches, from time to time, have revealed that he has always kept his eyes upon the goal which the Charter of the U. N. was framed to achieve.—Journal Gazette.

Toward Equal Opportunity

Over the past three weeks we have had a good deal to say about the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights. We have discussed the right to safety and security of the person; to citizenship and its privileges; to freedom of conscience and expression.

To these the committee adds a fourth: The right to equality of opportunity, which it says must be guaranteed to all Americans, regardless of race or creed, if the American heritage is to be fulfilled.

Here is where the going gets tough. For while most of us accept the broad generalization that opportunity should be free, in working that out to meet specific situations in employment, housing, education, health and other public services, we run up against a wall of prejudice.

The Sun believes, with the Wilson committee, that this wall must be gradually removed—both by education and by eliminating the legal basis of discrimination, step by step.

In arriving at this conclusion, the committee seriously considered the defenses usually given for discrimination of one kind or another, and found them wanting. It concluded that prejudice is not abated, but aggravated, where discrimination is practiced.

Democracy, said the committee, means "that in going to school, working, participating in the political process, serving in the armed forces, enjoying government services in such fields as health and recreation, making use of transportation and other public accommodation facilities, and living in specific communities and neighborhoods, distinctions of race, color and creed have no place."

That is why the committee recommends such measures as state and federal fair employment commissions; to work for equality of economic opportunity; state and federal laws against discrimination in education, health and other public services; the grant of federal funds for such purposes only on condition that discrimination and segregation be abandoned; and the outlawing of restrictive covenants—an issue that is now before the U. S. Supreme Court.

"To Secure These Rights," as the committee's report is called, is the book of the year. We recommend it to all Americans who seek the strengthening of our democratic heritage.—Chicago Sun.

If the People Want Them

Republican leaders of Congress, and some commentators, have taken the attitude that President Truman was playing dirty pool when he asked for authority to impose price and wage controls and rationing where needed to prevent further inflation.

The President is charged with putting the Republicans on the spot. It is alleged that the abandonment of OPA in 1946 was not the cause of our present inflation, and that imposition of selective controls will not prevent further inflation.

Then the critics go into their old song and dance. Inflation, they tell us, is due to heavy government expenditures and to the creation of new bank credit, both of which tend to inflate the amount of purchasing power in the hands of the public without creating an equivalent amount of goods for that money to be spent on.

Well, everybody knows that the basic cause of inflation is a lot of money floating around; that when you have the supply of goods struggling to keep pace with the demand, prices go up. But it doesn't follow that nothing can be done about it.

In such a situation, prices go up because people are bidding against each other for scarce goods. Essentially, price controls and rationing, are a method by which the people agree that they will not bid against each other, but will place an agreed ceiling on certain prices.

Controls, of course, do not always work perfectly. Some chiselers refuse to abide by the compact, and the result is a "black market." But at least the black market under price control is illegal. Because the great majority of the people are law-abiding, the black market under OPA never was as extensive as it was cracked up to be.

The long and short of it is that price controls will work if the people want them to work. During the war most people did want them to. The result was that so long as OPA was in force, powerful inflationary forces were held in check. And when OPA was killed, these forces broke loose, with results that every housewife knows.

As we face the need for heavy exports to

aid Europe, as well as the numerous domestic inflationary pressures that are still operating, logic and experience tell us that price controls may be needed, and can be extremely helpful, if we have the moral fortitude to adopt them.—Chicago Sun.

Shrinking Empire

One of the causes of the unstable conditions in the world today is the fact that "power vacuums" have been created by the shrinking of the British Empire.

This is made clear in the first of a series of articles in the New York Times written by Herbert L. Matthews, chief of its London bureau.

Matthews paints this picture of the Empire in the Nineteenth Century:

"It stood alone, a Colossus, bestriding a world of pygmies. Its Navy ruled the waves of the Seven Seas; its merchant ships were the carriers of world trade; the City of London was the heart of world finance, pumping the rich blood of the pound sterling into every artery in every continent."

"Raw materials were sucked in from the New World and the ancient East to be sent back as manufactured goods. Surplus profits were used to develop vast new resources in foreign lands, thus laying by those reserves of foreign investments that saved Britain in two World Wars."

"The vast prairies of the United States and South America provided cheap and plentiful imports of food, while the sweated labor of the coal mines at home gave cheap fuel to run a machine-economy still unique in the world, thanks to the long head start in the Industrial Revolution."

Well, that picture of power and plenty has faded before our very eyes in our own time. Two great wars and a changing world have caused Britain to lose her proud position. Cuts have been announced which cripple the Navy. The colonies have become or are becoming independent, self-governing dominions. The Army has had to withdraw from strategic positions, as it did in Greece.

Mr. Matthews continues: "No longer is the City of London the financial heart of the world. Britain is a debt-ridden nation, unable to balance her trade. Sterling has temporarily ceased to be convertible and years must pass before convertibility is fully restored. Overseas investments have been sadly depleted. There is not enough money to pay for necessary imports of good (which is no longer cheap) and raw materials."

Britain is no longer able to police the world, as she once did. This has created the "power vacuums." Russia, anxious to make the world a Communist world, dominated from Moscow, is taking advantage of the situation. And the United States is worried by the Russian advance.—Journal Gazette.

G. O. P. Tax Program

The Republican leaders in Congress should get together and iron out their tax reduction proposals.

Congressman Knutson, author of former tax bills, excited the country the other day with his declaration that a "quickie" would be pushed through Congress, giving tax relief this year. Speaker Joe Martin, who probably wields more political power than Knutson, declares that tax reduction must wait until next year.

The taxpayer is as puzzled as treasury officials, the latter wondering when forms can be printed for making the returns and what rates will apply. Our guess is that all the schemes for handing out a Christmas present to taxpayers come under the heading of political talk.—Decatur Democrat.

News To Us

A recent edition of a paper devoted to doings of the auxiliary of a servicemen's organization, carried, in its "Do You Know" column, the following:

"That Governor Gates has created a war cemetery for World War II dead at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Lafayette, Ind.?"

Frankly, that is news to most of us. We thought quite a number of taxpayers and not a few legislators also had an interest and a part in that project.

Free Enterprise?

Health and Welfare Commissioners of New York report "permanent impairment of health" and a "definite increase in the rate of illness in a population weakened by malnutrition" as a result of the family food deficits caused by high prices.

Could this be the fruit of the notorious Taft-Wheary price decontrol "free enterprise?"

3,052 B. C. Here We Come

Fiction is stranger than truth! Fiction-writer Clarence Buddington Kelland, ex-press agent for the G.O.P., warns that we would regress 5,000 years if the Republicans lose in 1948.

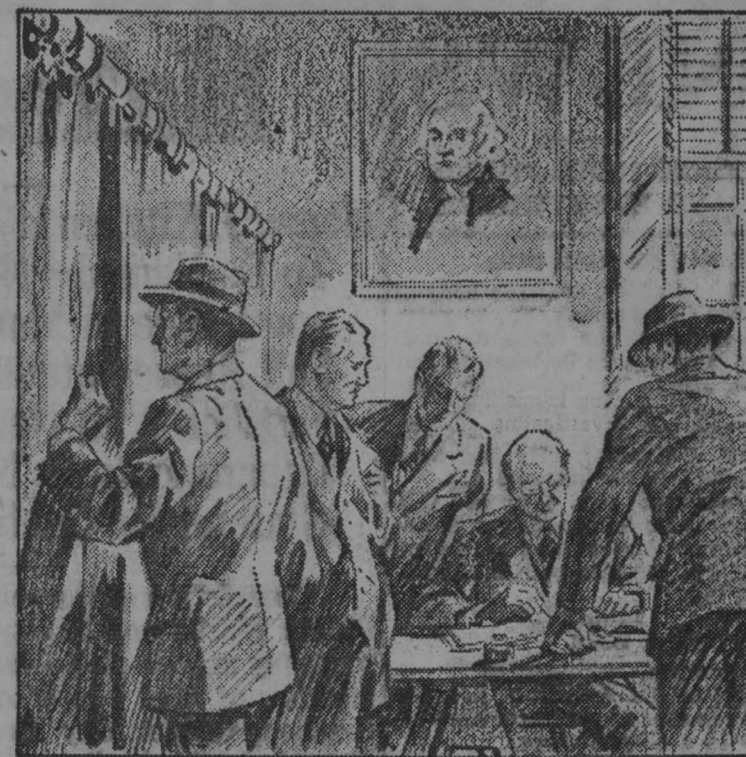
3,052 B. C., here we come! Register and vote!—Angola Herald.

Indiana cigarette smokers, when the General Assembly passed a three-cents-a-pack cigarette tax, knew they were going to contribute plenty to deficit spending of the Republican administration but even the spenders were not aware of the amount the "take" would reach. The G.O.P. legislators, casting about for a means to take up the slack in fiscal policies, "estimated" the tax would reach about \$9,000,000 a year. Their guessing was conservative, to say the least. It appears now that the tax will hit \$12,000,000 a year because monthly receipts have been running well over \$1,000,000 since the "gouge" became effective.

PRINCIPLE No. 5

To inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the Community, State, and Nation

—From the Preamble to the Constitution of The American Legion



Every program of The American Legion is in support of the idea that we shall depend upon the rule of the ballot rather than that of the bullet. The individual obligation is met year after year by the members of the Legion Post.

If we are to build a better Nation we must do it by developing better individuals. This obligation to us of the Legion is an individual matter. We cannot afford to sit back and let George do it. The influence of one life well lived in service to humanity will do more to help others of the community live a better life and will do more to help bring the Kingdom of Heaven here upon earth than the speeches, laws, and regimentation of all time. If we are to bring about a harmo-

nious balance in our community, state, and national life we must all develop a harmonious balance in our own lives.

Along with our vital World War II activities, the numerous educational, civic, social, and humanitarian phases of Legion activity offer opportunity to all for individual service. Let us all accept this challenge as an individual obligation and volunteer our services whenever needed. The individual contribution is all-important.

MAYOR STICKS NECK OUT.

Wabash, Ind.—Mayor Homer T. Showalter has resolved never again to fine anyone "use a kiss." The mayor claimed a fine of a kiss from a bride and dismissed traffic charges against a wedding party. The resultant publicity brought him a letter from a "lonely friend" in Indianapolis asking him to get him a wife.

EVEN HOUNDS COST MORE

Fort Wayne, Ind. — Humane Officer Wilfred Goss wants everyone to know that he doesn't want to be hounded for any more bound dogs. Goss says the days are gone when his kennels were filled with "hound dogs." They've

gone up in value the way everything else has and even the mediocre ones are kept securely tethered.

OLD FIRE HORSE.

Pauls Valley, Okla.—Jim Stufflebean resigned from the Pauls Valley Fire Department after serving 20 years. When an alarm sounded two days later he was in there pitching. He said he just couldn't resist helping out.

RUBBING IT IN

Monfort, Wis. — Thieves who robbed the Eastman-Cartwright Lumber Co. safe of \$140 rubbed it in. They left a penny in each compartment of the company's cash drawers.

STOP AND SAVE AT THE

BEODDY GROCERY

FROZEN FOODS — MEATS — VEGETABLES
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

827 W. Charles

Phone 8671

Complete Service Expert Lubrication Gulf Products

Morgan's Gulf Service

Charles At Kilgore

Phone 2-3266



Threats to Freedom

EVEN as the Freedom Train, loaded with priceless documents of our democratic heritage, is touring the country, even as congress opens its special sessions to give aid and succor to needy in foreign lands and even as we fight in the United Nations for democratic ideals and democratic governments in other nations, evidences of intolerance and a breakdown of democracy's processes here in the capital of the world's greatest democracy indicate that it's time to give serious thought to the danger of thoughtless smear and gossip and the inquisitorial methods of governmental committee investigations.

The Howard Hughes inquiry by the senate war investigating committee was a farce and a travesty.



The house small business committee charges of communism and socialism against farmer cooperatives backed as a political boomerang.

The splendid report of the President's committee on civil rights, which came at a most opportune time, charged that the inalienable rights of American citizens were being trampled underfoot and cited instance after instance of violations of basic rights under the constitution, particularly here in Washington.

The house un-American affairs committee has given another flagrant demonstration of intolerance and smear in branding men and women Communists without a chance at defense or cross-examination. Even if these people are real Communists and, as such, guilty of treason, the constitution of our democracy gives them the right to defense and trial in open court.

Now the committee announces its next inquiry will be against the teachers in our schools.

Even Senator Taft of Ohio has not escaped the tendency to smear, for he was branded a Communist by Herbert U. Nelson, executive vice president of the National Association of Real Estate boards. His sin was to introduce a housing bill which the real estate board said is communistic.

Eric Johnston, one of the outstanding thinkers in this country and former president of the U. S. chamber of commerce, was treated like a police court character by this congressional committee when he said:

"Senator Taft is not going to worry about being called a Communist. But not every American is a Senator Taft who can ignore such an accusation. Most of us in America are just little people and loose charges can hurt little people. When just one man is falsely damned as a Communist in an hour like this when the red issue is at white heat, no one of us is safe."

A poll of World War II veterans made by the Army Times, the G.I. weekly, indicates that about 71 per cent of the ex-soldiers would vote for General Eisenhower for President if he were nominated by either major party. Their next popular choice was President Truman.

Vets Still Fighting

Veterans' organizations are preparing to fight anew in the next regular session for new legislation on everything from a bonus to technical amendments to pension laws. The senate appropriations committee made a tabulation showing that requests for veterans legislation already pending and carried over from the first session of the 80th congress would, if granted, cost \$1 billion dollars.

A substitute for all these requests, backed by 19 senators and 6 house members, is a bill calling for a veterans' economic development corporation which would be capitalized at \$500 million dollars through a government bond issue. It is intended to do for the veteran what the RFC has done for business.

Labor Battles Solons

Although the 16 million members of organized labor unions are out to beat members of congress who voted to override the veto on the Taft-Hartley labor law, these votes are so unevenly distributed geographically that organized labor has little strength in the districts of most of the congressmen involved. Labor has a reasonable chance of defeating about one-fifth of the 331 house members and the 28 senators who voted to override the veto.

"Wetting agents" for water — chemicals that reduce surface tension so the water will flow more freely — are being experimented with in fighting forest fires.

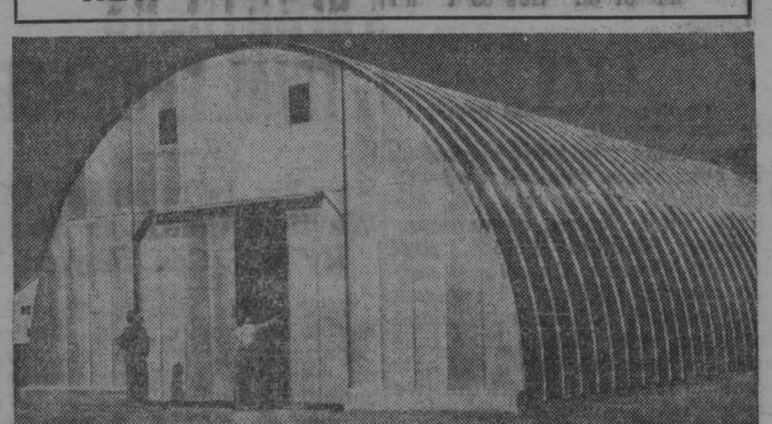
Minnesota issued 760,000 pairs of passenger car license plates for 1947 and was sold out by Oct. 15. Lighthouses are built round to present less surface resistance to waves and wind.

QUARANTINE HIM



Courtesy Institute for American Democracy, Inc.

NEW PRE-FAB AT FARM SHOW



Latest thing in pre-fabricated farm buildings, this 32 ft. x 60 ft. all-aluminum utility structure will be exhibited for the first time at the National Farm Show in Chicago Nov. 29-Dec. 7.

U.N. Facts and Faces LIBERIA



Liberia, whose 350-mile coast line on the South Atlantic Ocean is backed up with the heavy tropical forests of West Africa, was founded more than 100 years ago by freed slaves from the United States. With the help of colonization societies, the freedmen settled at Monrovia, Liberia's capital.

Today an independent republic, Liberia includes among her leaders many descendants of the original settlers from the United States. Most of Liberia's 1,500,000 people are occupied in agriculture and forest industries. Among the most important products are piassava, palm oil, coffee, rubber and timber. Her delegation to the United Nations General Assembly is headed by Gabriel L. Dennis. Her flag has red and white stripes and a blue corner containing a white star.

PEE WEE



DO YOU KNOW WHY . . . It's Hard To Understand A Bell Hop?



NO MEDDLING LEWIS WARNS

Serves Notice That Government Must Not Meddle In Coal Affairs

Washington, Nov. 28.—John L. Lewis served notice today that he wants "no government meddling in coal affairs" when his United Mine Workers (AFL) begin 1948 wage negotiations.

The Mine Workers Journal, which reflects Lewis' views, said in its leading editorial that the union is opposed to interior department requests for a return to coal price and rationing controls as part of President Truman's Aid-to-Europe and Anti-Inflation program.

"The coal miners have had enough—in fact too much—of government meddling in coal affairs and we want no more of it," the Journal said.

The request for stand-by authority to ration coal and put it under price control was made to Congress on Tuesday by Undersecretary of Interior Oscar L. Chapman.

The Mine Journal said that "some anti-union-minded (coal) operators" want the restoration of government controls to continue "beyond the next period of bituminous wage negotiations, and consequently they can have the government front for them when wage negotiations start."

The Journal made no other reference to 1948 wage talks. But this was its first reference since the present contract was signed last July 7. The current agreement runs through June 30 and provides that either party will give 60 days' notice of intention to terminate or amend, as required under the Taft-Hartley law. Therefore, the first notice would come about next May 1.

The contract also provides that it can be terminated on 30 days' notice. But there are no indications now that Lewis intends to ask for a reopening next March or April, the usual time for wage negotiations in the industry for many years prior to 1947.

DESCENDANTS OF SCOT CLAN MEET

A Haggis Sent From Old Country For Group's Annual Banquet

Chicago, Nov. 28.—The 1,500 members of the Illinois St. Andrews Society—all descendants of Bonnie Scots—rummaged into trunks for their kilts today and pipers practiced pibroch skirls for the society's annual banquet tomorrow.

The real, the true, the honest-to-goodness Scottish haggis was on its way from New York and the celebrants of the society put out the fiery cross they were ready to send round the world to call all local Scots to arms against the U. S. Agriculture Department.

Haggis is one of the favorite wishes of Scots. It consists of the heart, liver and lungs of a sheep or calf, mixed with suet, onions, oatmeal, herbs and seasoning and cooked in the stomach lining of the animal. It has the consistency of turkey stuffing.

As he has for many years past, Simon Christopher Joseph Fraser, 17th Baron Lovat and an honorary member of the society, sent the society a haggis from the old country for their annual banquet.

However, when it arrived in New York the Bureau of Animal Husbandry of the Agriculture Department threatened to destroy it because farm animals in the British Isles are suffering from an epidemic of hoof and mouth disease. They feared it might carry the disease germs to U. S. animals.

Members of the society sounded a call to arms. President Robert Black declared that Scots throughout the world should go into mourning over the government's sacrilegious act. In a letter to officials, he pointed out that the haggis was already cooked, that Lord Lovat had been shipping the dish here for many years, and that "no animal will even get near one succulent mouthful."

The Department of Agriculture didn't exactly quaver before the society's wrath—but it trembled visibly.

It announced that a "mistake" had been made. The haggis would be sent to Chicago forthwith, officials said, as soon as it passed inspection. They promised it would arrive in time for the feast of St. Andrews.

Ernest J. Cowan, secretary of the society, said not all of the 1,500 members would be able to dine on the haggis from Scotland. But, he said, the one from the old country will serve as a "symbol" while many others, cooked in Chicago, will be passed down the banquet tables.

The haggis will serve as a "sort of an appetizer," he said, and will be washed down with Scotch whisky and water. The remainder of the menu calls for fruit, broth, broiled chicken, vegetables and dessert.

Brawny men will guard the haggis as it is carried into the room by kiltsed Scotsmen to the wailing of bagpipes.

Before that, though, the Scots will see a sight which might have inspired Robert the Bruce to win his fight on the first try instead of the seventh. A giant haggis will be piped in on a huge litter. Out of it will pop a kilt-clad lass who will preside over the serving

of the real haggis.

"Ordinarily, though, the men cheer louder for the haggis than for the girl," Cowan said. He sounded hopeful.

Baffling "Q" Fever Needs Watching

Cleveland.—"Q Fever," a not easily recognized disease reported more frequently during the war than ever before, should warrant special attention of physicians, two doctor-teachers told the Academy of Medicine here.

Symptoms of the disease are misleading, Dr. Charles H. Rammelkamp, Jr., said. Outward appearances point to influenza, but an X-ray picture of the chest shows the symptoms of a typical pneumonia, causing many physicians to diagnose it incorrectly.

Dr. John H. Dingle, tracing the history of "Q fever," revealed that the disease was first identified in Queensland, Australia, in 1935.

"Since then an estimated 800 to 900 cases have been reported in various parts of the world," he said, "including several U. S. Army units. Only three fatal cases are on record, and those were among older persons."

"Scientists have come to believe that 'Q fever' may be air-borne and that it may be carried on animals and ticks. It is not transmitted from one human to another."

"The fever was considered only a curiosity when it was isolated in Australia, in 1935, and also in Montana, at the same time."

"Fifteen persons were stricken at the National Institute of Health in Washington in the spring of 1940. They were mostly laboratory workers, and probably contacted the disease while working with test animals and test specimens."

"In 1944, an outbreak occurred among British troops in the Mediterranean area, and in 1945, members of the 6th Battalion Parachute Regiment, U. S. Army, on returning from Greece to Italy, were stricken."

An "explosive" outbreak of "Q



Ma Hoskins couldn't understand why she got a fit of sneezing every time Harpo, the cat, came in the room. Finally figured she'd have to get rid of Harpo altogether.

Then Doc Hollister explained she had an "allergy." Cat's fur made her sneeze like strawberries give some folks rash. He gave her an inoculation so she and Harpo could live sneezlessly together.

I guess a lot of us have "allergies" in the social sense. Some folks just can't stand movies, or radio comedians. Other folks don't go for

beer. Myself, I enjoy a moderate glass of beer or two with friends ... but it's up to them what beverage they choose.

From where I sit, the important thing is not to let our social allergies result in antisocial taboos. Let's not criticize the fellow who likes beer if we like cider. A little inoculation of tolerance can help us live-and-let-live happily together.

Joe Marsh

Copyright, 1947, United States Brewers Foundation

fever" struck 40 persons in Texas last year, Dr. Dingle reported. The afflicted were workers in and around in a stockyard and meat-packing company at Amarillo, he said.

Dr. Rammelkamp revealed that the causative agent has been identified as a rickettsia. He said a vaccine had been developed for "Q fever" and possibly a remedy—para-aminobenzoic acid.

Meat No Help To You, Vegetarian

Harrisburg, Pa.—Donald D. Deibler, vegetarian, wants to know why all the fuss over meatless Tuesday.

"People are better off without meat," he says. "It's only a second-hand food anyway."

Furthermore—and this is where Deibler places the most emphasis — he believes people who eat the flesh of an animal are downright inhuman.

Deibler, who with his wife, swore off meat four years ago, considers the vegetarian diet the most healthful and most economical.

His recipes read like a government food-savers' dream. He can prepare a tasty "steak" that comes in a can and ready to fry. It can be made from wheat gluten, mushroom broth, extract of brewer's yeast, vegetables, salt, water, vegetable protein derivatives and an artificial flavoring made from wheat.

Nothing "second-hand" about that steak, Deibler says. The in-

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

"Soul and Body" was the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, November 23.

The Golden Text was: "We all, with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory, even as by the Spirit of the Lord" (II Corinthians 3:18).

Among the citations which comprised the Lesson-Sermon was the following from the Bible: "For we which live are always delivered unto death for Jesus' sake, that the life also of Jesus might be made manifest in our mortal flesh. For all things are for your sakes, that the abundant grace might through the thanksgiving of many redound to the glory of God. For which cause we faint not; but though our outward man perish, yet the inward man is renewed day by day" (II Corinthians 4:11, 15, 16).

The Lesson-Sermon also included the following passage from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy: "The Science of being reveals man as perfect, even as the Father is perfect, because the Soul, or Mind, of the spiritual man is God, the divine Principle of all being, and because this real man is governed by Soul instead of sense, by the law of Spirit, not by the so-called laws of matter" (p. 302).

WANTED---

Representative for nationally known marking device concern, to call on all business places, schools and industrial concerns in about twelve counties in Eastern Indiana. Must be capable salesman and financially responsible. If interested, write giving full particulars as to capabilities to Mr. Carson, Text-Rite Products Company, 1941 W. Fort Street, Detroit 16, Michigan.

JEFFERSON FOOD MARKET

AT JACKSON AND KILGORE

730 W. Jackson St.

Phone 7714

